WARSAY

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2nd YEAR

WARSAW, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1936

No. 45

POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS MARSHAL SMIGLY RYDZ RECEIVES HIS BATON



The new Marshal speaking after receiving his Baton

Punctually at 3 p.m. on Tuesday Punctually at 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th. November, the ceremony of presenting General Smigly-Rydz with a Marshal's Baton took place in the courtyard of the Castle, Previous to the perfomance of this act the Baton lying in an ornamental case, was placed on a table covered with the National Flag under the bast of the Great of

a table covered with the National Flag under the bust of the Great Marshal.

The President of the Republic, Professor Ignacy Mościcki, made his appearance escorted by his suite, a few steps behind him the General Inspector of the Army Smigty-Rydz and his military aides. General Kasprzycki with drawn sword in hand made his report. Then in a few well chosen words the President made his presentation of the Baton saying, it is the symbol of the Marshal's

important rôle in the State, that he "together with the President of the Republic, respecting his constitutional duties, should lead Poland to its highest glory". Saying then that in cooperating with the Great Marshal Gen. Smigly-Rydz had always worked for the creation and establishment of the Independence and in for the creation and establishment of the Independence and in recognition of his great merits, the President took out the silver Baton from its case and handed it to the General while the orchestra played the National Hymn. Marshal Smigly-Rydz bowed to the President who embraced him long and tenderly. Then the newly created Marshal, evidently deeply moyed, in a few evidently deeply moved, in a few soldierly words expressed his deep gratitude and his firm resolve to prove himself worthy



Cavalry marching past the saluting point



President Moscicki handing the Marshal's Baton to General Smigly Rydz at

of the great task laid on him. "There falls on me the difficult burden to hand down this Baton and this dignity, which have been surrounded by the glory and immeasurable merits of the first Marshal of Poland, undiminished to the following generation working in the service of our Fatherland". In concluding his speech Marshal Smigly-Rydz saluted the President by raising his Baton.

his Baton. his Baton.
After speeches by Cardinal
Hlond and the Premier, General
Sławoj-Składkowski, the Marshal
left the palace courtyard and
accompanied by the enthusiastic
cries of the assembled crowds
returned to his residence.

This year's parade in celebration of the 11th. November, was a very special occasion, as it was held for the first time before Singly Rydz as Marshal of Poland. Long before the appointed the streets and the police found difficulty in keeping the order. Punctually at noon Marshal Smigly Rydz drove up to the tribune which was erected at the cross-roads between Aleje Ujazdowskie, Aleja Szucha and Koszykowa. After him came the various representatives of foreign countries, ambassadors etc., then the members of the government, the Sejm and Senate, and finally, the President of the Republic. The parade then began and as detachment after detachment filed past one could not but lose oneself in admiration, the ranks in perfect order and symmetry, the whole attitude exhibiting military efficiency, the cavalry horses looked proud and beautiful, but the greatest enthusiasm was excited by the air corps and the sailors. Evidently the Polish people are in love with their young navy. For the first time a motorised

machine gun regiment was represented. As company after company passed on, each one faultless in equipment, one's thoughts involuntarily turned to the man who had created all this, to Poland's great first Marshal to whom she owes her re-birth as an independent state and whose heart would have beaten with pride and love had he seen the results of his life-long devoction and self-sacrifice. One remembered with grateful affection and regret the bent figure in the grey uniform and the "Maciejówka" cap as for the last time the Polish troops, his children, passed before him, while at the same time our warmest wishes and congratulations went towards his successor, Poland's present Marshal, whose manly, soldierly figure attracted all eyes Al klnow how tirelessly he cooperated with his beloved Chief and how greatly Plisudski trusted the man whom he appointed his successor. The parade lásted a good two hours and presented delegations from every kind of Polish military force. machine gun regiment was presented. As company

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

By Gregory Macdonald

The Spanish Nationalists fight for the mastery of Madrid and Herr Hitler warns his hearers at Munich to prepare for the coming struggle against Bolshevism. If it were not for these undertones of war it would be possible to persuade oneself in England that the major problems of the past seven years were now well on their way to solution. And perhaps they are; but they can be solved only by an entire recasting of political and economic philosophies whereas most people expect to emerge from the depression into a world exactly as we left it in 1939. Heaven forbid. The salutary revolution against Capitalism (which includes Communism, the other face of Capitalism) has occurred in the meantime.

Colonel Beck's visit to London supplies more than one illustration of the changes that have taken place. True, there is no comment upon his arrival that does not stress the arbitral position of Poland between Germany and Russia, the dangers of warbetween the two militarised systems, the present difficulties in Danzig, the present difficulties in the pr

Russia, the dangers of warbetween the two militarised systems, the present difficulties in Danzig, the strategical position of Czechoslovakia and the European importance of the Franco-Polish alliance. But in all this comment Colonel Beck is seen to represent a strong and peaceful country which stands first of all for the

Afterwards various organisations and schools marched past and the girls schools made an exceptionally good show.

The clou of the whole parade was the seven kilometre long procession of the mechanised army, ranging from heavy and light artillery, anti aircraft guns and acoustic apparatus, portable wireless sets, etc. to several hundred tanks of all kinds and sizes starting with small two men nuncred tanks of all kinds and sizes starting with small two men Martels and finishing with hea-vy fifteen and twenty tonners Such a display of mechanical might has never before been seen in Poland.



Heavy tanks parading down the Ujazdowska

LONDON LETTTER

preservation of European in friendship with her neighbours. It is reassuring to contrast that with the comments of 1929 which with the comments of 1929 Whiten were more often violent complaints about "the powder magazine of Europe", springing from a conception of Poland as a small and weak country. Moreover, the weak country. Moreover, the recognition that subjects possibly to be discussed include Poland's raw material difficulties and her problem of over-population is a recognition that Europe is not merely caught in a static deadlock from which the only outlet is war. The ice of the depression which was really the climax of a universal economic war — has certainly broken, and Colonel Beck's visit to London coincides with the resumption of more

hopeful negotiations on every side. In Great Britain political activity is once more in full swing, and it is typical of the new spirit that easier relations with foreign countries are now expected. Mr. Eden's rather bleak reply to Signor Mussolini's Milan speech not have been received ntire satisfaction if it had not coincided with the Italian trade agreement and the with-drawal of the Legation guard drawal of the Legation guard from Addis Ababa. In the same way there is more than a hint that new conceptions of the financing of foreign trade are being considered, so that the much discussed Germa credit— which one section of the City which one section of the City violently opposes—may be equi-valent to a grant of sterling ex-change to enable Germany to

purchase raw materials in the interim period of devaluation.

The Times last Monday discussed agreements between complemen-tary or even competitive countries or sharing and developing mar-tets, with easier credits to enable Rets, with easier credits to enable financially weak countries to purchase raw materials. 'It could hardly be expected', remarked The Times, "that others should make sacrifices for the support and endowment of closed and exclusive." economic systems in their midst". From which it may perhaps be concluded that Herr von Ribbennegotiations are making ess. And the sudden Rubber last week showed that boom last week showed that however bitterly certain gentlemen in the City might oppose such a credit they were well aware of the importance of rubber as the first raw material that Germany would buy.

The opening of Parliament was a success for the Government on questions of foreign policy. The Spanish question, also, goes smoothly enough so far, though a certain violence in the Press against the Nationalists since the against the Autonalists since the storming of Madrid began can be interpreted as a sign that earlier conflicts will be renewed so as to ensure at least the supremacy of the Left in Catalonia. supremacy of the Left in Catalonia.
In home affairs the Government
has crossed another stile with
the announcement and calm
reception of a Bill to ban not
only political uniforms but also
political associations whose adpointed associations whose acherents are so organised that they may be used in usurpation of the functions of the police or of the armed forces of the Crown. Although the numbers of the various associations are not generally known it is highly probable that they are neither sufficiently numerous nor of a temper to offer any defiance to

victory in the American Presi victory in the American Presidential elections was undobtedly the principal topic of discussion during the past week. It will be of major importance for Great Britain and for the world, not only because the American people doggedly voted against the weight of the Press and of the Trusts, but had because the American people doggedly because the Major and the Press and of the Trusts, but had because the Major and the Press and of the Trusts, but had because the Major and the but also because a full prosperity not based on speculation will now offer its example to Europe and its contrast to Russia. Pre-sident Roosevelt is acknowledged sacent Roosevett is acknowledged in London to be incomparably the most powerful ruler in the world, although at the time of his nomination we were told that his intellectual reasoning was shallow and that he was squander by the ordinary manis now seen at its true value, but the financial community in London and New-York was evidently half-persuaded until the last moment that Go-vernor Landon might carry away a narrow victory, and every preparation was made to celebrate the occasion with an immediate Wall Street boom which would have raised the dollar rate to the skies, nullified the stabilization agreement and destroyed the stability of the American price-

level.

The offices of brokers in London and New York were open throughout the night of the election and the activities of both markets since have reflected the volume of funds held in readiness. But London supplies a more significant example. The £1,500,000 Leicester Corporation Three per Cent. Loan was offered for subscription at 99½ on the eve of the election and as much as 76 per cent. of the issue was left on the hands of the underwriters: on the hands of the underwriters: funds were being kept for other uses. Two days after the election however, the £ 1,250,000 Southampton Three per Cent. Loan was offered at 99½ and was fully subscribed in ten minutes.

The explanation that the terms of the Liviator Cent.

of the Leicester Corporation Loan of the Leicester Corporation Loan were unaftractive was therefore shown to be false and the only meaning is that an important counter-attraction was awaiting on the eve of the election. From this and from other indications it can be concluded that the American peoples aved themselves and other nations from a renewal of financial and notified crisis by of financial and political crisis by rejecting the promises of Wall Street. But the total rejection of Street. But the total rejection of the old system was also one more sign that debt-finance is being liquidated all over the world, as the City Editor of The Times noted again last Saturday: "A remarkable feature of the trade recovery is that it has been accomplished so far without any same labels, however, from the appreciable borrowing from the banks by traders". That prime feature of the present day, the liquidation of debt-finance, is borrowing from the raders". That prime what gives ground for political

Skiing Exursions to the Carpathians

Skiing Exursions
The great popularity of the
skiing excursions organised by
by the Polish State Railways in
previous seasons, has led them
to arrange, in cooperation with
Messrs. Orbis, for two further
excursions this winter.
The first excursion will start
from Cracow on the 23rd. December, from whence the tourists
will proceed to Krynica, going on
to Zakopane on skiis and working
their way to Cracow where they
arrive on the 2nd. of January.
Christmas will be spent at Krynica and New Year's at Zakopane.
The tour includes accomoda-

tions and food, transport where needed, and an excursion up the famous aerial-ropeway to Kasp-rowy Wierch and numerous local attractions at Wisła, which will

famous rowy Wierch and numerous attractions at Wisła, which will also be visited.

The second excursion covering very nearly the same ground, will take place on the 11th February and will finish on the 21st. In which case return railway accomodation to Warsaw from the starting point of the excursion is included in the price.

Full particulars may be obtained from Messrs. ORBIS, Ossowassw.

lińskich 8, Warsaw.

PRESS REVIEW

The Danzig incidents and anti-Polish attitude of the Danzig press still occupy a large place in the Polish daily press. The pro-government organs including also the Conservative Czas warn asso the Conservative Czas warn against too alarmist reports and writes, "we do not think it desi-rable or useful to make of this matter an affair of state and to matter an affair of state and to give to it a greater importance then is due it". Further Czas writes that whereas a clamour in the press is very necessary when it is a question of stirring public opinion, it is undesirable when it encroaches on a domain of official state policy. "For the present the initiative and the decision, should be left to the decision should be left to the same time not renouncing an analysis of the problem". Gazeta Polska and Kurjer Poranny write

Polska and Kurjer Poranny write in the same spirit concerning this affair.

Kurjer Poranny in an article discussing the economic situation and the evident rising tendency writes on the policy of prices which must be adapted to the new conditions. "It is not only the conditions of t which must be adapted to the new conditions. "It is not only a question of fighting speculation. It is a question of active policy of the final levelling of the situation of prices in the interior and drawing in the country side to economic turnover with the town. It is also a constitution. the town. It is also a question of levelling our prices to those of the world and this is of funof the world and this is of fundamental importance in view of our decision to maintain the stability of the zoty". This policy, the writer continues, will demand a gradual transference of pressure on the policy of agricultural prices, it will at least in the first stages be necessary to halt the rise in prices for industrial articles in the same way as previously the fall in rural product prices was halted. A second point must be the reduction in the cost of tradeinter-mediation and a third the trend towards lowering the price of

mediation and a third the trend towards lowering the price of foreign raw materials.

L'Oeuvre writing on the visit of Minister Beck to London states that one of the subjects for discussion will be the question of Jewish emigration to Palestine. The Polish government is of the opinion that in view of the excessive number of Jews inhabiting Poland, an excess which calls forth entisemitic agitation in the country, England ought to facilitate the emigration of Jews from Poland to Palestine'. This however according to the author is not to the taste of the British foreign office — "which will try to turn the conversation" British foreign office — "which will try to turn the conversation on to other matters, such as the on to other matters, such as the explanation of the declarations made in Geneva of the right of the Polish nation to posess access to raw material and to dispose of colonies. Besides this the Dan-

of colonies. Besides this the Danzig question will be discussed.

J. K. C. queries the statistics quoted by Mr. Joseph Poniatowski, author of a work on "Over population of the countryside and agriculture", in which he states that there exists in Poland en excess population of 9 million inhabitants in the rarial districts. Apart from errors in the calculation the article quotes Prof. Grabski who says: "There is no excess population, there is only

ANGLO BALTIC LINE S.S. "Baltrover" From GDYNIA 26th November, 10th December

From LONDON: 19th November, 3rd December Cabin class £7. 0. 0. return 25% reduction.

UNITED BALTIC CORPORATION, LTD. Warsaw, ul. Bredytowa 18, tel.299-30 a too low productiveness of work to the hectar and still worse-low productiveness of each individual of the rural population. The conclusion is "the fight with over-population is" work at raising culture, education and the technique of agriculture. The rural technique of agriculture. The rural districts need an influx of town intelligentsia and town capital. The agrarian problem in Poland is not a problem of lack of ground but above all lack of capital and lack of culture."

lack of culture."

Kurfer Warszawski in an ärticle on trade relations between Poland and Great Britain writes that Polish exports to that country equal nearly 1/5 of the whole Polish exports, even for 1933 it amounted to 19,6% of the whole. "The improvement in the situation, allowing us to conjecture the product of the tion, allowing us to conjecture that the rising tendency in Po-lish-English turnover, observable heretofore, will develop still more, we doubtless owe to a certain return to the equality of chances as has been created by our inner as has been created by our mass economic improvement, which has been visible since the begin-ning of the current year and is drawing us up again to the eco-nomic level of our foreign com-

petitors".

Gazeta Polska discusses the visit of Minister Beek to London finding certain points of resemblance in British and Polish foreign policy. One of the points of similarity it finds is a certain optimism concerning the future development of the European situation "their common policy of both in avoiding international". development of the European situation "their common policy of both in avoiding international agreements directed against any state whatsoever and their com-mon dislike to the creation of blocs of states hostile to each other; their unanimous combatting of the conception of blocs and contra-blocs based on community of ideas and structure, the of ideas and structure, the political realism common to both, which preserves them from doctrinairism and allows them an elasticity of tactics adapted to a reality that seldom lets itself be arranged in an inflexible doctrine." Further the Gazeta writes that the fluidity of present affairs in Europe with the ever changing tensions in international life make every animated contact between states—even if only an informative one — extremely desirable and valuable.

Czas also emphasises that England is one of Poland's best purchasers and that within the last 10 years Polish trade balance with England (with the exception of the years 1925-28) has always been favourable. The last balance in favour of Poland amounted to over 61 million złoty. This is a position we must keep up and Minister Beck will doubtless profit by his stay in London to discuss these questions with the English Minister of Commerce.

merce.

The Sunday Times writes in connection with Col. Beck's visit to London "that Poland plays such a big part in East Europe that nothing can be done there without her co-operation". It emphasises the realism of Polish feature policy and the foreign policy and the co-opera-tion between Minister Beck and tion between Minister Eden.
Eden in Geneva. The sam
attitude is taken up by Th
K. M.

Danzig Matters

The Council of the Polish Naval and Colonial League has voted the following resolution: "The Executive Committee "The Executive Committee is requested to make suitable interventions with the Government, in order to 1) Assure the fullest guarantee of the ancient histori-cal rights of the Polish Republic in Danzig. 2) Assure the gua-rantee of complete and unrestrictfreedom for Polish trade in

Polish Economic Policy

Mr. Rakowski, Director of the Cabinet of the Minister of Finance. Mr. Rakowski, Director of the Cabineto the Minister of Finance, published an article in the "Kurier Poranny". His statement is considered to be representative of the government's plans. He entitled it "Rules of going up" — meaning that after a long period of going down, an up movement of trade has begun. He summed up the points of the official policy under 5 headings:

1) The prevention of the rise of prices of the manufactured goods.

2) The elimination of superfluous intermediaries and the improvement of the methods of distribution of com modities, through the building of cold storage houses, grain elevators, etc.

etc.
3) The de-freezing of Polish funds abroad, through the import of raw materials, coupled with an increased expansion of exports.
4) A gradual increase of wages; following the progress of investment processes and reconstruction.

struction.

5) A systematic policy of construction and public works, planned several years ahead and based on a hierarchy of needs.

The economic policy of Poland is at present under the direction of Mr. Kwiatkowski, Vice-Premier and Minister of Figure, who is

and Minister of Finance, who is the author of the "Four year Plan" of construction and has wide powers for its execution.

Polish-American Chamber of Commerce

On Saturday the 14th. of November, there will be celebrated at the Hotel Europejski in Warsaw, the 15th. Anniversary of the foundation of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce.

The celebration has been ar-

American
The celebration has been arranged by the Honorary Committee consisting of Antoni Roman, Minister of Industry and Commerce Mr. J. C. Cudahy, United States Ambassador, Count George Potocki, Polish Ambassador in the

tocki, Polish Ambassador in the United States, Czestaw Klarner, President of the Industrial Commercial Chambers of Poland.

The opening speeches will be made by Count August Zaleski, President of the Chamber, by Minister Roman, Ambassador Cudahy and by Vice-president of the Chamber, Mr. Stanisław Arct. In the event of Mr. Cudahy not arriving in time for the proceedings, he will be replaced by the American Chamber are preparing a special report in the form of a booklet in celebration of the

booklet in celebration of the

On Monday next the Director On Monday next the Director of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Michael Kwapiszewski, is leaving for the United States on the S. S. Pilsudski, His journey has for object a closer investigation of the American market and the establishing of contacts for Polish

Danzig. 3) Revise the present conditions in Danzig in such a way as to allow the free cultural, political and economical the Polish population of the Free City.

The Polish member of the Danzig Municipal Council, Mr. Kurzynski, has addressed to the Senate of the Free City a petition requesting from it the protection of the numerous Danzig monuments and statues reminiscent of the times when Danzig was under the Crown of Poland. Mr. Kurzynski based his request on the statement of the vice - president of Danzig, who promised complete protection to German historical monuments in Danzig. Mr. Kurzynski bonsiders this promise as The Polish member of the nonuments in Danzig. Mr. Ku-rzynski considers this promise as extending to all the historical monuments, including the Polish ones, which are besides a source of income for the Free City, ad-ding to its tourist attractions and historical character. (A. T. E.)

Polish Academy of Literature

The Polish Academy of Literature—PAL—created in October 1933 has just finished the third year of its activities.

year of its activities.

The membership of PAL includes
Waclaw Berent, Ferdynand Goetel, Karol Irzykowski, Juliusz Raden-Bandrowski (General Secretary) Juliusz Reiner,
Bolisiaw Lesman, Zenon PrzesmyckiWincenty, Expmowski, Waclaw Steroszewski (President) Leopold Staff (Vicepresident) Jerry Szaniawski, Tadeusz
Zieliński and Tadeusz Boy-Zeleński.

On November the 8th, the annual On November the sin, the annual session was held in the Potocki Palace, in Warsaw, Marshal Smigly -Rydz the patron of the Society being present.

The yearly report was read by Mr. Juliusz Kaden-Bandrowski.

Mr. Juliusz Kaden-Bandrowski.
This past year the PAL has been in mourning after the death of Piotr Choynowski, a prominent Polish novelist.

During the year reported upon, PAL held 22 plenary sessions, 4 public meetings, 6 discussions, and many sessions of the individual sections (A cademic laurel, additions, liberatics for the individual sections (A cademic laurel, additions, liberatics for the individual sections).

dividual sections (Academic laurel, editions, libraries, foreign affairs, languages, and competitions.)

In the literary competitions arranged in connection with Messrs. Książnica Atlas, publishers, the first prize for best novel was awarded to no one, Miss Malewska being awarded the second prize for her novel, Zełazna Korona (The Iron Crown).

The literary prize of the year, valued at 2,000 zlotys, was awarded to the young poet, Swiatopełk-Karpiński, for his volume entitled Trzynaście wierszy (Thirteen Verses).

This last year saw the found-

This last year saw the founding of the PAL library which by law receives free copies of all works printed in Poland,

Messrs, Gebethner and Wolff have finished publishing a com-plete edition of the works of Bolesław Prus under the auspices of the Academy, and at present are engaged on a new edition of the novels of Eliza Orzeszko-

PAL maintained contact with PAL maintained contact with foreign circles and with provincial centres. The only official foreign trip was taken by Leopold Staff Vienna to attend the première Polish romantic masterpiece, boska Komedia (Undivine

of Polish romantic masterpiece, Nieboska Komedia (Undibine Comedy) by Zygmunt Krasiński at the Burgieater.

Two lectures were given in Warsaw by the famous French poet, Paul Valery, under the auspices of the Academy.

poet, Paul Valery, under the auspices of the Academy.

The Wanneym Akademicki, a special golden Laurel conferred by the Academy was this year given to: The Academy was this year given to: Grabinski, threat processed, L. H. Morstin, Parandowski, Wasajewski and Wittlin for literary works, Ossendowski, for his travel books. Ossendowski, for heart Mordeo, and Wolfgang Muller Clemm for literary and editorial work in connection with the publication of the works of Marshal Plandski in English, French, and Germach, Prychecki for eminent scholarly works connected with literature, Joseph Bedier, Paul Cazia, Fauslyn Czerwijowski, Michal Grazyński, Pauslewicz, Możycki, Stryjeńska, Weiss Adwentowicz, Chmieliniski, Juliusz Ostowa, Siemaszkowa, Irena Solska, Sliwicki for the deyelopment of Polish dramatic literature on the stage. Poulkowski, for legal oratorarded to D. W. Gillie, for las translations of Pilsudski's works.

hold and threatened to become dangerous, as she was carrying inflammable cargoes. Firemen were rushed from Sydney to where she had put in to bay some distance down the NS.W coast, and these succeeded after hours of strain, in getting the flames under control. The whole

incident, which might easily have culminated in a panic recalling the horrible disaster of the Moro

the horrible disaster of the Moro Castle on the American coast a few years ago, was handled with efficiency by the captain and crew, and the calm of the passengers, for whom the situa-tion was alarming enough, though they did not wealing the full

they did not realise the full danger at the time, made the danger only grasped when it

man consul, the censor describing it as international courtesy, the public as unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the citizen to read what is really

going on abroad.

TEN CENTURIES OF ANGLO-POLISH CULTURAL RELATIONS

something of a barbarian, though something of a barbarian, though of greater intelligence than the rest, having a Polish mother" states Mr. Hilaire Belloc in his Shorter History of England and thereby pays an implied compliment to a Polish princess who has been dead for the past thousand years. She was Sigrid, the daughter of Miesco I (A.D. 962—992), the first authentically recorded ruler of Poland and the founder of the Piast Dynasty; she was also a sister of King Boleslas the Great (992—1025) who raised Great (992 — 1025) who raised Poland to the rank of a great Power. The Princess Sigrid was given in marriage to Eric of Sweden (in about 985) and after Sweden (in about 985) and after his death maried Sweyn of Den-mark. One of the offspring of this union was Canute, King of Denmark and later also of England where he introduced many new and valuable reforms. Mr. Belloc describes Canute as "very ener-getic, but through his Poilsh mother somewhat different: livelier and keener than the tall Scandinavians with their soft flesh and clumsy bludgeoning by way of governwith their sort flesh and clumsy bludgeoning by way of govern-ment. It was to the advantage of himself and the work he had to do that the young man was strongly attracted by civilization. He did not hark back to barba-

Recent historical research has shown that Canute was in the closest contact with Poland and with the methods of State or-ganization which made that country so important in those times. Canute visited Poland and his sister had so important in those times. Canute visited Poland and his sister had the purely Polish name of Swietoslawa. But for his premature death at the age of forty, he might have become the founder of a powerful north-western maritime empire comprising Great Britain and all Scaudinavia, based on the North Sea and the Baltic. Mr. Belloc is aware that the early Plasts of Poland, of whom Sigrid was one, were above all great civilizers, and he evidently assumes that the generous strain of Polish blood in Canute's veins was in some measure accountable was in some measure accountable for the great labour of peace and civilization done by that monarch in England.

Be that as it may, however, there can be no denying that the first connexions between England and Poland reach far back into the past, to the end of the Dark Ages and well before the times

A digest of Anglo-Polish dip-lomatic history from 1280 to 1731 has only recently been unearthed; it had been drawn up for the last king of Poland in 1780 and contains details of the greatest interest. It appears that there were frequent disputes between the Baltic Company of Gentlemen Adventurers of London and the Danzigers in matters regarding trade but there were also many matters of international impor-tance. The chronicle also mentioned of William the Conqueror. Since those distant times there have been many contacts, and as the means of communication impro-ved, even long before the time of steamers
of steamers
intercourse between
countries became closer arcountries became closer arcloser. A famous historian,
Professor Simon Askenazy, a
collaborator in the writing of the
collaborator in the writing of the
that the various
that the various collaborator in the writing of the standard "Cambridge History", pointed out that the various Polish and English dynastics maintained relations with each other which were but reflections of very close contacts between the nations themselves. "The the nations themselves. The Plasts maintained relations with the Plantagenets, the Jagellons with the Tudors, and the Vasas and Sobieskis with the Stuarts. Such famous political writers as Modrzewski, Goslicki and others were translated and read in the England of the 16th century. John Laski, the great Reformation leader and aid of Cranmer who leader and aid of Cranmer who organized the Anglican Church, is still revered in England though few know that he was a Pole. King Sigismund Augustus corresponded with Queen Elizabeth. James I senthis theological study James I senthis theological study to Warsaw, to his cousin, the arch-Catholic King Sigismund III. Charles I acted as a mediator between Gustavus Adolphus and Poland, and after his execution the Polish Seym voted a special tax for the benefit of the Stuart family: it acfirtness that this tax for the penent of the Stuart family; it is of interest that this tax was levied only on English subjects resident in Poland and that there must have been a considerable number of them to make the tax worth while.*English make the tax worth while. English and Scots Catholics Sound shelter in Poland from persecution, as Cardinal Bourne, Archibishop of Westminster, recently pointed out. Gordon, the English envoy, was present with King Ladislas IV when he decisively defeated the Russians at Smolensk, King John III Sobieski was under the care of an English physician, Dr. O'Connor, and his praises were sung by many an English poet. Sobieski's grand-daughter, the Princess Clemeatine, married the Old Pretender, James Edward Stuart, so that Bonnie Prince Charlie, who to this day remains so popular a figure in English and Scotch history, was half a Pole, It would require a whole volume to describe the romantic happenings which accompanied Scots Catholics found shelter happenings which accompanied James Edward and Clementine before and after their marriage.

tance. The chronicle also mentioned that in 1527, when King Sigismund of Poland was threatened with war by Soliman the Magnificent, he applied to Henry VIII for his assistance; it appears that this was promised, for the Polish King wrote to the English monarch thanking him for his readiness to help in case of need and informing him that the danger had been averted by Polish diplomatic action in the Sublime Porte. A hundred years later, in 1621, King James I received a special ambassador from the King of Poland and allowed English volunteers to join the Polish forces, besides premising subsidies to aid in carrying on the Polish Turkish War; this assistance, however, proved unnecessary as before it could materialize, the war was ended by a great victory of the Poles at Chocim. English mediation between the Swedish branch of the Vasas and the Polish one resulted intruces which interrupted the sixty-year state of war between Poland the sixty-year state of war between Poland and Sweden on two occasions, in 1629 and 1635 The sixteenth century was marked by a great extension of Anglo-Polish commercial relations. Many Englishmen and Scotsmen settled for good in Poland, the Polish landed aristocracy had English landed aristocracy had English and Scots companies in their household troops, the Scotch itinerant trader was a familiar figure all over the country. Just as English Catholics sought refuge in Poland, so did Polish Soci in Poland, so did Pollsh Socinians (cealled Arians in Poland) find sanctuary in England after their expulsion. Their teachings as laid down in the Cathechesis ecclesiarum polonicarum greatly influenced the Unitarian movement in England. The seventeenth century was also marked by the writings of the "Polish Horace", M. C. Sarbievius (Sarbiewski), whose Latin poems were most popular in England and were read in some schools until quite

tance. The chronicle also mentioned that in 1527, when King Sigismund of Poland was threatened with

(To be continued in next number) Bank Amerykański

w Polsce Sp. Akc.

Królewska 3 — Warsaw kinds of Banking and Foreign change business transacted, e deposit vault equipped accord-to the most modern technical requirements.

Bonds and Stocks bought and sold

Further development of Polish Air Services



LOT Company does not show any particular changes as compar-



The Winter Time Table of the

ed with last year. The Warsaw-Danzig-Gdynia and Warsaw-Riga-Tallin service have been closed down while the Warsaw-Bucharest -Salonica-Athens line will be restricted to one service in each

direction weekly.

The only service now being run with Fokker planes is that from Warsaw to Katowice, the Warsaw-Berlin service being run with Douglas machine and the Warsaw-Cracow and Warsaw-Luów.

Bucharest service with Lockheeds.

Last week a preliminary flight was made on the new service from Warsaw to Haifa via Lwów, Czerniowce, Bucharest, So Salonica, Athens and Rhodes.

Salonica, Athens and Rhodes.
The journey took two days,
the halt for the night being made
in Athens, (1902 km.) the trip
from thence to Haifa (1228 km.).
On the first journey nearly
a ton of letter was carried. LOT
is to open up this service during
Spring of next year.

An Electric

HOT PLATE

A priceless aid in the KITCHEN

Australian Letter The devaluation of the franc The devaluation of the francis regarded optimistically here, as likely to afford Australia opportunities for trade on the continent, though the result is not to be expected immediately. Tremendous interest has been roused by the serious fire on board the Orient line R.M.S Ormonde, which broke out in the hold and threatened to become dangerous as she was cerving.

Adelaide, w which is soon to celebrate its centennary, is organising an air race from Brisbane, in Queensland, to Adelaide. So far there have been nineteen entries of which ne is a woman. Interest, too, is eing aroused by the preliminary

being aroused by the preliminary discussions for an air service across the Tasman Sea; the journey by water takes three days, and is almost always rough, so the air route would do much to bring the two dominions into closer contact.

A movement is also on foot to spread the "flying doctor" activities, to supply the thinly populated areas of the interior with expert and available medical attention. The new centre is to be Broken Hill, a mining district on the western boundary of N.S. W. and will consist of a wireless station in the town, and the station in the town equipment of t receiving sets on town, and the receiving sets on a simple principle in the scattered homes to be served, and the unkern to be served, and the upkeep of an aeroplane and the services of a doctor to fly to any point where his skill might be signall-

as needed. ment is now anxious to discuss the resuming of immigration with the authorities of Great Britain, and it is expected that the va-rious states will shortly be asked

new works Meanwhile, new works are being undertaken to absorb 6000 men in N.S.W. on a rationed basis. The object of them will be largely water, sewerage, electricity and drainage develop-ment, and some roads and brid-

was over.

The discussion of book and film censorship has received fresh material in the last few days, since the Australian film "Uncivilised", at present showing in this country, contains a sequence of anaked girl swimming, which it has been ordered to delete before sending the picture abroad for representation there. Picturegoers, including rious states will shortly be asked to submit their views on the subject, to aid in the formation of a definite policy. There is a general feeling that, with the need of skilled workers, the improved conditions of employment, an attempt to increase the the population is necessary. The value of the movement is also viewed from the point of view of defence. picture abroad for representation there. Picturegoers, including a jury of women chosen to view the film, regard the order as unnecessary. In regard to books coming into Australia, exception has been taken to several recent bans, and talk provoked by the banning of a play about Germany at the request of the German consul, the censor describing it as international courtexy. Meanwhile,

THEATRES

A Golden Wreath (TEATR LETNI)

A Golden Wreath (TRATR LETNI)

This play by Christne Jopp-Slade and Sawell Slydes, entitled A Golden and art, the role of a mother in the family, and, finally, that a glowing career and art, the role of a mother in the family, and, finally, that a glowing career and waitness, has an indigent but honest family. Her Bolton, washerwoman and waitress, has an indigent but honest family, the plands is afful of projects to be affilm stary is in a modiste's shop, and the son, Fred, works in a garage. There seems to be no reason for predicting a change in this grayness of the Bolton's everyday life, but, unexpectation and the son, Fred, works in a garage. There seems to be no reason for predicting a change in this grayness of the Bolton's everyday life, but, unexpectation are seems to be no reason for predicting a change in this grayness of the Bolton's everyday life, but, unexpectation are seems to be no reason for predicting a change in this grayness of the Bolton's everyday life, but, unexpectation are seems to be no reason for predicting a change in this grayness of the Bolton's everyday life, but, unexpectation and the seems of the seems of the bolton's everyday life, but, life, but, but her bound and the seems of the seems of the seems of the leading role finds that Mrs. Bolton is the ideal for this part, but is to receive 200 pounds for her work, but she must immediately begin her reheavals in the home atmosphere changes, No one works any more, the father drinks, the daughter leaves her job, the son spends his days riding on a motoreyee bought on his mother's account. The hour and that her great career will undoubtedly ruin the life of the remity returns to its.

Then Mrs. Bolton decides that she is the cause of the misfortune, and that her great career will undoubtedly ruin the life of the family returns to its.

This whole story is too naive in its ideas, seenle con

us, that a great artialic and financial career is a tragedy in the life of a poor family.

These improbabilities (it is impossible to believe that an old washerwoman a film without any proparation or special aducation, dazzling the professionals by acting better than they) remind us that A Golden Wreath is blood brother to the old melodramatic play wherein there was no really nor psychology situations. From this point of view, A Golden Wreath is too uninteresting in the dislogues, and lacks thet effective punch possessed by the old theatre. If the Teatt Letni, in presenting this play, achieved any artisticular of the great artist, Mrs. Stanislawa Wysocka. By the great force of her talent and her moving directness, she was able to give to Mrs. Bolton the true colours of a living, suffering woman. In many moments over-shadowed the glaring faults of A Golden Wreath.

Among the other players, Mr. Stanislaw Daczyński, Miss Maria Zabezyńska, Mrs. Zofia Wierzojska and Mr. Tadeusz Frenkiel deserve mention for their stanistaw Daczyński, Miss Maria Zabezyńska, Mrs. Zofia Wierzojska do do draw any profit from the well-known but always scenically effective hysterical role of a film star. The stage direction was by Janusz Warnecki, and the settings by Stanislaw Cegisiki.

Faust and Walpurgis Night

Faust and Walpurgis Night
The new choreographic arrangement of Walpurgis Night by the new ballet master, Mr. Sasha Leontlew, aroused great interest in the season's first at the Faut Wield.
In reality, it was a very plettresque review of stylized classic and modern dances. The production was excellently prepared, the whole ensemble headed Karcamarewicz, kept the rythmic and uniform style in unison.

The only fault of the new Valpurgis Night is that it is too little united with the person of Faust, who remains of taking partin the bacchic enjoyments prepared for him by Mephisto.

The new costumes were somewhat diagreable in colour contrasting badly with the compositions of the late The leading parts were samp by Cy-winska (Gretchen), Salecki, (Faust), Czenry (Siebel), Wraga (Mephisto), and the public favourite, Jerry Czaplicki (Valentine) under the beton of Mr. Tyllia.

PLEASE CUT OUT AND KEEP.

To Consumers of Electricity in Warsaw.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that in view of the decision of the Temporary Committee of the Municipality of Warsaw of the 3rd. October 1986. No. KL. 452 and of the 4th. of November 1986, No. KL. 599, the former tariff for the supply of electricity current for private residences in the area serviced by the Warsaw Electricity Works, will be changed with the first collection period for 1937.

To consumers using electricity current in private flats, there

To consumers using electricity current in private flats, there is substituted for the former agreements of maximum consumption and rebates, the fixed tariff without rebates or a block tariff, at the choice of the consumers, as follows:

I Fixed Tariff.

II. Block Tariff.

BLOCK 1.

	TYPEOFFLAT									
PERIOD (MONTHS)	1- room	2- room	3- room	4- room	5- room	6- room	7- room	For every further room		
I	1 5	9	15	22	29	86	43	7		
II	4	7	11	16	21	26	31	5		
III	3	6	10	14	19	23	28	5		
IV	2	5	8	11	15	18	22	8		
V	2	4	7	10	13	16	19	3		
VI	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	2		
VII	1	2	3	5	6	8	9	2		
VIII	1	2	5	7	9	- 11	18	2		
1X	2	4	7	10	-13	16	19	3		
X	4	7	11	16	21	26	31	5		
XI	5	8	14	21	27	34	40	6		
XII	5	9	15	22	29	36	43	7		
Daw Ammer	95	05				0.00		50		

				LUC	AL AL.				
ı	and the same of th	TYPE OF FLAT							
PERIOD (MONTHS)	1- room	2- room	3- room	4- room	5- room	6- room	7- room	For every further room	
	THE STAN AND STAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A	Winter 2 Summer 3	4	6	8	11	14	14	0
ı		30	48	72	96	132	168	168	0

RIOCK III

	100	-	TYPE		OFFLA			T
	1- room	2- room	3- room	4- room	5- room	6- 100m	7- room	For every further room
PERIOD (MONTHS)	2	Winter 2 Summer 3	3	4	5	5	5	o
Per Annum	30	30	36	48	60	60	60	0

The winter months are counted as including January, February,

The winter months are counted as including January, February, March. October, November and December.

Any consumption in excess of the totals of blocks I, II and III, will be charged for according to block IV.

In assessing the number of rooms in residences occupied by consumers, living rooms and kitchens will also be counted, on the other hand, lavatories, bathrooms, corridors, halls, servants rooms, attics, cellars, etc., will not be counted. In case of dispute, the Electricity Company will make the final decision.

The shortest period over which a blockagreement can be made is for a year.

Apart from the sums payable as above per kilowatt hour (kwh) either on the fixed or the blocked tariff, consumers will in addition have to pay the following charges depending upon the number of rooms in their residence.

		D I	200	W TA.				-
FOR FLATS	1- room	2- room	8- room	4- room	5- room	6- room	7- room	For every further room
standard payment per month zł equally per annum zł	0,40	0,60 7,20	0,80	1,00	1,30	1,60 19,20	1,90	0,30

The above prices are to be understood as being strictly net. The bills for current will be rendered every month for the last accounting period. The monthly supplementary bills in respect of rooms are not subject to any discussion.

Consumers who desire to take advantage of the block tariff should by the 15th. December, bring to the offices of the Electric Company the necessary signed declarations. Blank forms for signatures will be sent out by the Electric Company in the nearest future. Consumers, who, within the above mentioned period, do not indicate their decision to adhere to the block tariffs, will, as from the first accounting period of 1937, be assessed according to the fixed tariff.

(-) Engineer Alfons Kuhn Managing Director Warsaw Electric Works.

Warsaw Amusements.

THEATRES

NARODOWY "Fryderyk Wielki" (Nowa-czyński) "Wesele" (Wyspiański) "Sluby Panieńskie" (Fredro) POLSKI "The Pickwick Club" (Dickens) NOWY "Dowód osobisty" (Jasnorzewska) MAŁY "The Dominant Sex" (Egan) LETNI "A Golden Wreath" (Stokes) MALICKIEJ "Mrs. Warren's Profession"

(Shaw)
ATENBUM "L'Ecole des Femmes"
(Moltère)
REDUTA Closed.
RAMERALNY "Sparrow's Nest" (Gobsch)

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI - OPERA

Saturday: Gounod's FAUST (and VALPURGIS NIGHT) Sunday matinée: Planquette's LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE

Sunday evening: Moniuszko's
HALKA Tuesday: Bizet's CARMEN

Wednesday: Planquette's LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE Thursday: Verdi's

Bizet's LES PECHEURS DE PERLES

№ 17

HARMONIA
Sunday: (noon):
Conductor: Ozimiński, Vocalist: Maria Balcerkiewicz
Sunday: (Three p. m.) Pierre
Fournier, violincellist,
Friday: Symphonic Concert, Conductor: Bierdiajew.

ductor: Bierdiajew.

KONSERWATORIUM (8.15 p. m.)

Saturday: Marjorie FfranconDavies. English vocalist.

Sunday: Sbura Cherkassy, (pupil
of Joseph Hofman) American Pianist.

Monday: Concert organised by
, Society of Lovers of Old Music?

Wednesday: Imre Ungar, Hungarian Planist.

MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA — "The Merry Widow".

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI — "Karjera
Alfa Omegi"

13 RZĘDÓW — "Mira i Satyra"

CIRCUS

Staniszewski Circus (Matinees Weds. Sat and Sund.)

Note. Unless otherwise mentioned all performances begin at 8.

ART AND OTHER

I. P. S. "Fourth Group". ZACHETA. Kostrzewski and his works NATIONAL MUSEUM. Acquisitions during 1935/6 Advertising Photography. Chmielna 17,

CINEMAS

APOLLO Bodo in "Dwa Dni w Raju"

APOLLO Bodo in "Dwa Dni w Raju-Polish.

**** ATLANTIC Claudette Colbert in "Under Two Flage" American BAŁTYK William Powell in "My Man Geoffry" American
**** CAPITOL Barsczewska in "Trędowa-ta". Polish
****CASINO Marta Eggerth in "The Lark" Garman

ta", Polish

**CASINO Maria Eggerth in "The Lark"

German

**COLOSSUM offer (Gree Moore in "The

German

**COLOSSUM offer (Gree Moore in "The

**EUROPA William Powell in "The Great

Ziegfield" American.

FILHARMONJA Olga Tschechowa in

"Unexpected Romance" Austrian

FULLY WOOD Magda Schneider in

"MALESTIC Smosarska in "Jadiar,

Polish

PAN Andrejewska in "Wierna Rzeka".

Polish

**Polish

Gary Cooper in "Mr. Deeds

comesto Town", American.

ROMA Kathy von Nagy in "Turandot"

Austrian.

"STYLOWY Clarke Gable in "Cain

and Mabd" American.

"STYLOWY Clarke Gable in "Cain

American."

What the asterisks mean —

*** An outstanding feature.

*** Very good. ** Good.

* Average entertainment.

BRITISH PASSPORT CONTROL OFFICE

UJAZDOWSKA 18, WARSAW The following persons are entitled to receive visas or immigration certificates for Palestine:

NAME WALDMAN Horsz
HERMAN Szyja
FEFERMAN Szyja
FEFERMAN Sura
KRAMER Majer
KAMER Majer
KAMER Majer
KAMER Majer
KAMER Majer
KAMER Majer
KAMEN MAJ Piotrkowaka 24, Lodz Pisudakiego 22, Wloclawek Radom, Sivrackiego 75 Przewarsk Narutowicza 34, Lodz Zyrardow Skala Płock Cegiana 17, Warsaw Molomna near Lodz Warsaw, Parisowska 4/25 Motol, Pow. Drogeczin Warsaw, Trębacka 5 Warsaw, Trębabka 5 Tomaszow Lubelski Wilno, ul. Szpitalna 11

00570 00575 00914 Stawicziń Jaroslaw, Rynek 24 Bielica Pow. Lida Bednarska 31 m.24, Warsaw Krzemeniec Franciskań, 66 Miodowa 7, Warsaw MENKES Hinde HOCHGLIK Tovia RABINOWICZ Itka Gitte Boczna Kingi 6, Lwow Niska 72 m. 7, Warsaw Zelazna 35, Bialystok RABINOWICZ IRRA
GITTO
GLIKSMAN MASZA
ZWASS MATJEM
BUCHMAN Ascher
BURSTEIN Aleksander
GROSMAN Chair
FISSEOM Colda
KALMIERSKI Hilel
LAUBICH-FRIED Abram
1. 52 TOPOREK Teley Clowa 7, Lwow
Brese n/8 3-go Maja 70
Przemys, Kopernika 5
Legionow 53, Lodz
Przebieg l/66, Warsaw
Brzezinska 3, Lodz
Marjanska 2, Warsaw
Dolina Biala
Lask, ul. Widawska 10

(Mrs. Toporek - visa valid for admission to Palestine not later than 20.4.37) " Vera

Following persons will be granted visas under Authority JM/I/770/36 valid for residence in Palestine until September 1987:—

KAC Abram PODEMSKI Michael